TELEGRAPHIC:

Our Cable Dispatches. QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The Tripoli touched.
LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The bark Tangier, from
Boston, was abandoned at sea, and became waterlogged.
LONDON, July 22.—Noon.—Consols 94; Bonds 724. LIVERFOOL, July 22—Noon.—Cotton firm; sales of 10,000 bales; others unchanged.

Washington News. Washington, July 22,—A dispatch from Gen.
A. J. Smith announces the safe arrival of a train at Fort Hamer with Bishop Law, the Priests and Sisters of Charity, which were reported to have been massacred. The Tribune considers the nomination of Mr.

The Tribune considers the nomination of Air. Greeley a joke on the part of Mr. Seward.

J. Tomeney, of Tennessee, on trial here for stealing valuable papers from a Quartermaster, has been honorably discharged.

The Republican Congressional Committee's Circular says that they have 20,000 Southern loyal names to which documents are regularly sent. The report says money only is needed to carry the Southern States at the elections provided for by Congress.

It was Senator Tipton who objected to Horace Greeley's confirmation as Minister to Austria. He said no inducement could cause him to support a bailer of Jeff Davis. The United States Treasury holds \$117,000,000 in treasure, whereof \$21,000,000 are in gold certi-

ficates. The internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to \$965,000.

The Surratt Trial.

Washington, July 22.—The Rev. Charles Boucher, with whom Surratt was concealed in Canada, was on the stand. He stated in evidence that Surratt knew nothing of his mother's danger, which was ruled out on motion of the prosecution. cher's testimony was damaging against Dr. McMillan for truthfulness. Boucher put him ont of his house for impertinence when he remonstrated with McMillan for the wrong of abortion. The defence was closed, and the prosecution commence with rebutting testimony. They hope to close the evidence in two days.

Montgomery Blair on the Situation, Polities, &c., in Virginia.

RIGHMOND, July 22.—Montgomery Blair spoke at the Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, on Saturday. He severely denounced the Radicals; of President Johnson he said that he had defeated the Conservertive party by retaining his enemies in office. He would advise him now to get rid of these spies around him, and make General Grant, whom he believed to be a just man, temporary Secretary of Mar.
A telegram to the Dispatch says that about three hundred persons were present, and among them General Joe Johnston. them General Joe Johnston.
Governor Pierport spoke at the Halifax Court
House to day to about three thousand persons. He
was followed by both white and colored speakers.
The Whig has the account of a meeting in Charlotte county, at which Colonel Henry, a Confederate Colonel of Infantry, presided. Delegates
were appointed to the Republican Convention. re appointed to the Republican Convention.

Republican meeting has also been hold in

Charles P. Bigger, Superintendent of the Alms louse, has been removed by the military authories, and Mr. Pierce, the former incumbent, rein-

The magistrates of the Hasting's Court held a meeting to-day, to reply to General Schofield's administration. The reply will be sent to-morrow.

The 11th Regiment United States Infantry, how here, it is stated will go to Texas.

New Obligates, July 22.—Cotton prospects confinue dubious, owing to continued rains. The worm has appeared in some districts, and the wet weather has prevented the grass from being cleared out. It is reported that cotton has been ploughed in and replanted with corn in some sections. From the upland districts the reports are more favorable, but all agree that even two-thirds of a corn anywhere is contingent upon a cessation igent upon a cessatio a crop anywhere is co The prospects of the grain crops are the

st ever known. The weather is very sultry, with daily showers, s thermometer at 90.

nancorox, July 22.—The people in this State as yet received no definite information re-ling registration. Great apathy exists.

Savanuar, July 22.—Begistration has closed in e city until August. Total white, 2259; total lored, 3652. Begistration for Chatham and machine Countles, whiles, 272; colored, 171; July 21. Vera Cruz advices via

NASHINGTON, July AL.—Ver active when their notables will being the proposed that maximilian's body is coming there for delivery to the Austrians.

Galviston, July AL.—We have a week's later date from Mexico. The news is of no importance. The Brownsville Ranchero doubts the report about the army of observation under Cortena. It publishes an ertract from a letter said to have been written by Escobedo to Gomez, directing him by every means in his power to make the country. Mexican, and as all property in the hands of foreigners was acquired by the misfortune of Mexicans, he should take it and have power to hunt them from the country. He said my motto is death to all strangers, and there is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us as long as the Southern Statzs men would side with us, and may at any time propounce against the whites. Before we get farough with foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging their own heads instead of begging for Austrans.

Up to the 18th Marquez had not been found. It is supposed that some adherents have secreted. im in the house of the British Minister. Diaz andered the capture of the foreign representative pot recognized by the Liberal Government. The modern hundred Austrian prisoners have been sent Predict I water more Generals have been sent Querretore, among them Otterero, Castillo, an insty-four Colomeis. Juarez issued an order of the convocation of Congress to elect a Presisal. Ortegs was in person at Monterey.

Captain freeman, of the revenue cutter Wilderess, who conveyed Madame Juarez and party to era Cruz, reports the Liberalists as extremely dependent and saucy. The Prussian Consulat Vers Cruz, reports the Liberalets as extremely independent and saucy. The Prussian Consul at Vers Cruz, was conducting negotiations with the Liberals for the release of the Austrian prisoners.

Liberals for the release of the Austrian prisoners.

Santa Anna was still alive, his Campeachy captors
awaiting instructions from the Liberal Government. There is a feeling that he will undoubtedly
be shot. Advices to the same effect have been received at Mittamoras. Nxw Yonx, July 22.—The Ocean, Owen, from Aspinwall, brings \$1,116,000 in treasure. Bogata is quiet. Mosquera still a prisoner. The Bolivia refuses to acknowledge any other The political discord in Chili continues. The cholers is decreasing to Buenos Ayres, and has disappeared from the seaboard.

The Perturian Congress has decreed a continuance of the Spanish war.

New York, July 22.—Stocks strong; Money 5; Gold 39; Sterlingu nohanged; '62 Coupons 1114. Flour, Common heavy, Good steady. Whest quiet. Corn 283c lower. Pork firmer, \$23 25a23 75. Lard and Whiskey quiet. Cotton 6 ran; Middling 27. Freights quiet. Turpentine quiet, 58c. Rosin steady; Common \$3 624, Strained \$3 75. EVENING DISPATCH.

Ontton more active and very firm; sales 300 bales at 27c. Flour steady; Southern \$9 50a17. Wheat quiet; new Amber Georgia \$2 70a2 80, White \$2 85, new Tennessee While \$2 75. Corn heavy at noon decline. Provisions firm and unchanged. Naval Stores quiet, Freights advancing. Stocks generally steady. Gold 392. '60 Coupons 1112.

Bairmons, July 22.—Coffee dull. Flour—high grades declined \$1, other grades 50c. In Wheat a large supply; offerings 40,000 bus., nearly all of which was taken at a decline of 15a20c; Prime and choice red \$2 35a2 40. Corn steady—White, \$1 16a. 1 18; yellow, \$1 12a1 14. Provisions firm and still higher. Baoon Shoulders 13a134; Ribbed Sides 15. Bulk Meats held at 1c higher. Mess Pork inactive. Lard quiet. Sugar 11fa12 for good to fair refining.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour dull and declined 75c.a\$1 00; Family, \$10 75. Wheat dull and unsettled, and lower. Corn dull and nominal. Mess Pork advanced—\$24a24 25. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 114; Sides, 13. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 124a12‡; Clear Sides, 154.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—Turpentine steady at 513-Rosin steady at \$2 75a\$6. Tar firm at \$4. Cotton nominal at 28c. The weather generally since the late heavy rains is favorable to the crops, though some localities are now threatened with drought.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Sales 600 bales; firm; ow Mid Iling 24:225. Receipts, 186 bales. Sugar and Molasses—no change; stock light. Flour niet; double Extra \$11 75; choice \$18 50. Corn rm; Yellow and Mixed \$1 25al 35; White \$1 45. firm; 1810w and alled \$1 20al 35; White \$1 45. Oats firm at \$1al 10; stock very light. Pork very firm, and active at \$25. Bacon, Stock light; Shoul-ders 182; clear Sides 152. Gold 140. Sterling 512a

Sight Exchange on New York had premium. Middling 22.224c. It is feared that the late incessent rains have injured the Cotton crop, and that only two-thirds of a yield may be expected(?) The Corn crop very fine. The weather very half and the thermometer to-day of

that only two-thirds of a yield may be expected? The Corn or op very fine. The weather very hot, and the thermometer to-day 93.

Arousta, July 22.—Cotton stiff, holders asking a madvance; sales 34 bales; Middlings, 23½c. The Whest yield is larger than for many years. Corn crop is abundant. The recent rains have secured older Corn, while younger promises finely. Cotton is three to four weeks lafe. Weed good and bolling well. Prospects favorable.

Savannae. July 22.—Cotton firm, tendency upward. A light stock restricts business. Middlings, 252½c. Beceipts, 466 bales.

Arousta, July 22.—Cotton firm, tendency upward. A light stock restricts business. Middlings, 252½c. Beceipts, 466 bales.

Arousta, July 22.—Cotton stiff, holders asking convince every man that the true position of the late Confederate States is that of a conquerency of the United States. That being admitted, all the rest of reconstruction is as easy ments illegal with one breath, while with the other we have called them, and he instances various occasions where we have called them "States for matters of legislation," and argues that we have ratified their existence as States by sending the Constitutional Amendment to be ratified by them. I pray judgment of this House, Show me any instruct and adorn that end of the human frame. Therefore, sir, I make allowarce and indulgence on the errors of that honorable gentleman. I now move the previous question,

THE REPORT OF THE

THE DEBATE ON THE VETO.

THE ". PFIANT" MESSAGE.

The following is the debate on the President's Veto Message to the second Supplementary Act, in the Senate, July 19: Mr. Johnson (Md.) called for the reading of the message, and it was read by the Chief Clerk, Mr. M.:Douald.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Trumbull At the conclusion of the reading, and (Rep. II.) rose and said: The extraordinary positions assumed in that message, and, as I think, indefensible positions, might well call for reply. I think most of the positions assumed—indeed, all of them, so far as we know—denying the analysis of them. thority of Congress to pass this bill, are indefensi-ble; but there is an indisposition in the Senate to have its time occupied with this discussion. If it be the pleasure of the Senate to vote upon it at once, I shall forego any remarks that, under other circumstances, I should feel inclined to make. If circumstances, I should feel inclined to make. If it be the pleasure of the Senate, I will not detain

Cries of "Question" from several Senators. The Chair then put the question: "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?"
The result was as follows (Democrats italic; John-

The result was as follows (Democrate Acceptance Sonites small caps):
YEAS—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Wilson, Policy 201 Vates_30.

son, Yates—30.

NAYS—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson (Tenn.)—6.

Absent of not voting—Cameron, Cole, Conness, Corbitt, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Guthrie, Howe, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Noeton, Sausbury, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—17.

The Chair announced that the bill having been passed over the veto by a vote of two-thirds of each House, was a law. each House, was a law.

The reading of the veto message having been concluded, the Speaker stated that the objections of the President would be entered at length on the journal in compliance with the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) rose and said that he was disposed to have the vote on the question at once. He was not aware that there was any disposition to discuss it, and presumed the House was prepared to vote on the arguments of the President. If there was any such desire, he did not know but a few moments might be very well spent in that way. I A general desire was here manifestn that way. [A general desire was here man ed on the Republican side for the vote to be

in that way. [A general desire was here manifested on the Republican side for the vote to be taken at once.] Mr. Stevens said he preferred that the previous question should be called—[A voice, "Take the vote,"]—and that the bill be sent to the Senate, and passed, so that members could go home, and leave the Judiciary Committee behind to perform its drift diligently for the impeachment of the President. This last remark was uttered ironically, and caused some laughter. ironically, and caused some laughter.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Stevens to yield the floor to him. Mr. Stevens complied, and Mr. Boutwell addressed the House. He said and Mr. Boutwell addressed the House. He said this message is so extraordinary in some of its declarations that it ought not to go to the country and the world without some declaration of the ef-fect which it has on at least one mind here. It convinces me, indeed, of that of which I had but little doubt before, that there is no relief for this country from the oppression which, through the instrumentality of that man, has rested on 12,000,000 of people, and which has been only temporarily removed by the measures against which he, in his document, vainly protests, except in the assertion of that great lower which feelds in this House, and is nowhere else, and for the neglect to exercise which the people of this country will hold us to account, sterity, which will not be intimidated by the fears that seem to control us, if we healthet to ar-ray this man for the crimes of which he is accused before the country, and, in my judgment, guilty; and to ascertain whether that provision of the Constitution which gives the power of impeach-to this House is now and forever to be a dead proto this House is now and forever to be a dead provision. This President of the United States in this document s ys; "While I hold the executive authority of the United States, while the obligation rests on me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the power given for its execution." In that sentence he speaks of the law which he now opposes, and the law of March 23d last, which

otherwise. He has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the leading provision of which is that the President shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. If there he any meaning in the document just read, pass it by that Constitutional two-thirds majority which is the substitute for the Executive signature, and with which it is as much a law as though he had willingly and freely given it his assent. Now, then, I say, once for all, that a man who, by the exercise of unconstitutional anthority for twelve months inaugurated war, and rapine, and blood shed throughout ten or eleven states of the Confederacy—a man who has declared on the public record that he will set at naught your law, which dealares that no man shall be appointed to office until the takes the oath prescribed by the statute of 1862—who has deliberately, on forethought, intentionally set aside that law, and appointed men to office and given them compensation for their services, who did not take that oath, but who, as he well knew, which he appointed them, could not take the oath without adding perjury to the crume that then rested on their souls, cannot be freely intrusted with power. I do not go over the arguments contained in the Message, We are here sentinels on the watch-towers of Fraedom. We see the principle of liberty assailed throughout the land. Vainly he appeals to the people to assist him in the struggle.

erty assailed throughout the land. Vainly he appeals to the people to assist him in the struggle. The people will stand by the constituted authorities of the country; but, whether we stand or tall in this contest, it is our duty to resist the usurpations of the Executive. To be sure we could carry the country through eighteen months longer, possibly. The English people might have lived under James II.—the American colonies with the language George III.—but hut. lived under James II.—the American colonies might have longer rested under George III., but for themselves and their posterity they demanded the constitutional rights of freemen, and those rights they secured. We see here an executive usurpation through a period of twenty-four months, setting at defiance the law, and doing the constituted as and doing the constituted as the critical of t acts in violation of the constituted authorities of the country, and all with impunity, and we set here questioning whether we will devote a few months time to the examination of the grave charges that have been made against this offender, charges that have been made against this diender, against liberty, and law, and justice, and the Constitution, and the Union. While we debate here popular power is arrested; while we consider and delay, precedents are established by which men not worse than this man will find authority for invading popular rights in other years and other ages. Our duty as we represent his-tory and ancestry-our duty, as we contemplate the demands which posterity will make on us, in

the demands which posterity will make on us, in my judgment, is here to investigate fairly, fully, fait fully, and without delay, the charges that are made against the Executive of the country, and if they be, in the judgment of the House, well founded, to arraign him deliberately, but promptly, prosecute the trial according to the forms of proceeding, and if but by one day his constitutional term be shortened by the judgment of the Senate, liberty will be preserved, and the country through coming ages, and mankind through centuries, will bless that people and the representatives of that people who had the courage, as they merged from a great war, to demand justice, to preserve the Constitution, to protect liberty, and to transmit popular rights to other nations.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) would like the chance Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) would like the chance o meet the impeachers before the people, He should like to meet them face to face, right in the enemy's camp. He asserted that they did not mean to impeach the President; they did not dare to do it. What had the President done that he should be impeached? Had he not been honest, faithful, diligent, and correct in every particular? Let them, then, if they dare, attempt to impeach he President.
Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) 1 would not ask the

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.)—I would not ask the House to pause in what we all understand to be our primary duty, if the message which we have just heard did not seem to me to require a single remark or two, first, upon its tone, and second as to some assertions of fact. I do not propose to deal with the arguments in the message, but I do protest, in the name of the people, and in the name of the House of Representatives, against the Executive slandering the Congress of the United States, by declaring to us in an official paper that we have put upon 12,000,000 of the recopile of the country a despotism more intolerant than ever was borne by any other more intolerant than ever was borne by any other people. I give the exact meaning, if not the exact words, of the message. Either that is true or it is false. If true, we are unworthy of our places here, If false, the man who makes the charge ought not to hold his place a single hour longer than is necessary to take the proper steps to remove him. I admit that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) uttered one truth in his remarks and that was that we dare not do Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) uttered one truth in his remarks, and that was, that we dare not do our duty here in that respect. With shame and confusion of face, I for one, bow to the truth of that remark. And the question is: How soon will we be ready to do our duty? How such shall we meet this man? Whon shall we say to him, in the language of the orator of Rome, "Quousque tandem abutere nostra patientia, Cata charged with enacting laws which work out despotism on the country? Passing from that, I desire to call attention to one or two assertions of the message. I do it, not because they are new, but because never here in this

have sent them to be ratified by the country, and his Secretary of State, taking advantage of his construction, has sent the constitutional provision in reference to the abolition of slavery to the so in reference to the abolition of slavery to the so-called States, erected by Executive order, and by no other power whatever. Again, he says that we have provided for, and the Senate has con-firmed, the appointment of Judges for these States. I again take issue of the fact. We have provided for Judges and District Attorneys of the United States in certain districts heretofore de-clared by law and defined by law, and not for any State-Judges whatever. Our legislation has been for the United States officers, and not for State offi-cers. Ag un, we are told in the same message that the Supreme Court of the United States has recog-nized these States as States by assigning their circuits, and using their boundaries as convenient designations. I deny again the fact. The Su-preme Court has nowhere given any opinion or direction on the subject, and that doctrine cannot be found in its action in any degree. Again, it is

be found in its action in any degree. Again, it is said that the Surreme Court has recognized these States from the fact that the Chief Justice has held a court in the State of North Carolina. To that I answer, he held a court in the Judicial Dis-trict of the United States, a Territorial District of he United States, assigned to him under the law without any reference to the question whether the State of North Carolina was in existence or not, and it would have been equally his duty to have held that court whether the State of North Carolina had existence or not. He held the Court in despite of, and not in subjection to, any supposed State law; and among the very first opinions he promulgated was one which showed the beauty of the State of North opinions he promulgated was one which showed he by no means recognized the State of North Carolina, except as a State that had been in rebellion, and was not yet brought back into the Union. Nor has there been any recognition of them by the Supreme Court, because of that court having allowed to be placed on its docket cases brought from the various District and Circuit Courts. These Courts had, under the laws of the United States, rendered certain judgments which ware to States, rendered certain judgments which were to be reviewed on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, and nowhere had there arisen any place to adjudicate whether these States were in existence or not, until the State of Mississippi undertook to bring in a bill in equity against high United States officers, and thereupon the Supreme Court of the United States made a formal adjudi-cation that the State of Mississippi as a State Court of the United States made a formal adjudication that the State of Mississippi, as a State of the Union, had no standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. So far from sustaining the doctrines of this Message, it was directly and entirely opposed to it. The President doclares that no particle of the land in the Southern States has become the property of the United States by conquest. I cannot, for an instant, allow that statement to go unchallenged. Every foot of land that was occuried by the enemy of the United States, and was by the valor of its soldiers, repossessed by the United States, became thereupon the property of the United States. To say that a title by conquest pertains only to personal propertitle by conquest pertains only to personal proper-ty and moveable things, is to ignore the entire law of nations; for while it has not been usual in con-quering nations to appropriate the proprietary title of the land from motives of public policy, yet I think I may challenge the entire body of

writers of the rights of war, and ask if there can be found any one line in denial of the right to appropriate land thus acquired. I shall, therefore, ask the consideration of the by conquest is not a perfect one, to be exercised in our judgment as may seem best, either in morey, in clemency, in justice, or in right—precisely as we please—and not otherwise, Having thus brought before the House those misstate ments of facts and wrong conclusions of law, I for one, am ready to vote that this shall become law, notwithstanding the vote of the President the House of Representatives will bring him, for his former violations of the Constitution, before the Senate for trial, according to the mode, and the only mode, pointed out by the Constitution to relieve the country from the oppressions of a bad

. Boyer (Dem., Pa.,) asked Mr. Stevens to him some time, and the latter consented to

allow him some time, and the latter consented to allow him to have five minutes.

Mr. Boyer took the floor for five minutes.

Mr. Williams (Rep., Pa.) said he sympathized very deeply with the eloquent uttorances of his friend from Massachusetts (Boutwell). There was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the thought that time had come. For the first time in the history of the country the Chief Executive Magistrate of the country strode into the halls of Congress, into the Constitutional Chamballs of Congress, into the Constitutional Chamthat sentence he speaks of the law which he now opposes, and the law of March 23d last, which he thermometer at 90.

The weather is very sulfry, with daily showers, he thermometer at 90.

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The weather is very sulfry, with daily showers, opposes, and the law of March 23d last, which he now opposes, and the law of March 23d last, which he law of March 23d last, which last and last and last and last of Congress, into the Cong

tional form? Would the President execute it? From the experience of the past what had the nation to expect from the President? But there was a remedy; it had been widely disseminated through the country that the charges against the Executive Magistrate were merely frivotons. That opinion had found riterance on soit aides of the House, but those who hold the contrary opinion were prepared to show, whenever they were allowed to prove it to the House and the nation, that there was a case against the President. It was not for him to say what it was; he could not do so without a violation of confidence as a member of the Judiciary Committee; but by way of protest against deelarations and insinuations of members on his own side of the House, he would say that there was a case in which all that was to be found of tyranny in the annals of the Tudors and the Stuarts had been rehearsed and reiterated by the present Chief Magistrate. He would say for himself as a lawyer, bred to the study of the great principles of government, and having made himself familiar with the progress of constitutional liberty in England, from its early and rude beginning in the Magna Charta, down to its gonsummation in the revolution of 1688, that rade beginning in the Magna Charta, down to its consummation in the revolution of 1688, that there was no case in the Parliamentary history of England in which were aggregated as many enormities as were to be found here; and he, for one, was prepared to make good against all comers all he had said, whenever the House would afford him an opportunity. He believed that the necessities of the nation required Congress to remain in session. Congress had an issue on its hands which it had to meet. The time had come when it had to adopt the only and effective remedy, and that was to place in power as the effective miniter of its degrees a man who would respect its authority.

thority.

Mr. Schenck (Rep., Ohio] accepted five minutes' time, and said it would suffice for what he had to say. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered some time ago to a mob in this city, had said that he regarded Congress, the law-makers of the country, as a set of tinkers. He (Schenck) had sometimes been inclined to think that Congress had wasted its time in tinkering.

"Not a doubt of it," interposed Mr. Ross (Dem., III.)

Mr. Schenck proceeded without heeding the remark. Congress had passed one law after another in its effort to carry out a system of restoration of the robel States, and those laws had been rendered nugatory, had been, in effect, stricken down and made inoperative by the hostility to them, to Congress, and to the policy of Congress on the part of the Executive. The President stood now as an obstacle in the pathway. He (Schenck) had said lefore, and now repeated, that all attempts by acts of legislation were almost as nothing while that obstacle remained, and that though gentlemen might think to dig little canals around, or to burrow under it, or to climb over it, though gentlemen might think to dig little canais around, or to burrow under it, or to elimb over it, it was all unavailing. The only true remedy was to remove the obstacle, to put out of the way and degrade from his office the President of the United States, who now stood before the country and the world defying the attempts of Congress to bring about that peace and that restoration which, by legislation, it was endeavoring to obtain. He did not know what proofs may have been produced be-fore the Judiciary Committee, but he did know that, without looking at the record made in the in-vestigation, there was spread on the public jourresignment, mere was spread on the public jour-nals of the country, in the shape of documents to which the name of the President was attached, enough of history to satisfy him that the Presi-dent had assumed a position of hostility to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and to the

proper rule of the country, which amounted to a great political crime, for which he might properly be brought to trial, and, if Congress was true to its duty, degraded from his office,

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.), said: I agree precisely Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.), said: I agree precisely with the eloquent speech of my amiable colleague across the way (Randall) that we cannot impeach the President of the United States. But I say to our friends on this side who are urging that measure that they are urging it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that, and, without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unseen agencies at work take to say that there are unseen agencies at work,
there are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment of the
President. I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the House and the composition of the Senate, and I am quite certain that there are enough of persons in the House first to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment; and sepresentation of articles of impeachment; and secondly that there are enough persons in the Senate
if articles of impeachment were voted, to prevent
the conviction of the President. So that I repeat
any attempt to impeach the President will be vain
and futile. It is impossible to pierce the party which
surrounds the White House. The President starts
by asserting in his message what, if true, would support all the rest of his argument. He says the
Constitution of the United States is theoretically
operative in the conquered provinces of the South.
If that was true then all we have done here is rank
usurpation. I deny that the Constitution is
either theoretically or actually in operation in any
of these States. I am sorry to say toat not all gtates. en, profound as they are, and that not all of our judges, learned as they are, not even the highest among them, seem to have looked suf-ficiently to the bottom of the law of nations to understand the true condition of a conquered p derstand the true condition of a conquered people.

And yet a slight examination of one page of Grof
tius, of half a page or half a lecture clutherford, one page of Vattel, and even
less than that of the last, and best, and
tersest of publicists—Sergeant Wildman—will convince every man that the true position of the late Confederate States is that of a conquer-

Messrs. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) and Pruyn (Dem., N. Y.) appealed to Mr. Stevens to allow each of them some time to address the House.

Mr. Stevens consented to do so, and yielded first to Mr. Pruyn, who said: I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to those first principles which he at the foundation of the national law to which he has referred, and that the authors he has a mand are authorities which cannot be dis-

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1867.

he has named are authorities which cannot be dis-regarded here, but whose opinious and views are conclusive on the question before the House. The difficulty is in applying that law to the case before it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in the Thirteenth Congress announced what I considered to be, and what the country considered to be, a startbe, and what the country considered to be, a start-ling proposition: that by reason of the proclama-tion of blockade, so-called, the war had become a war between nations, and henceforth it was a struggle between two great parties, and that the conquering party had a right to do with the con-quered what it pleased. That was in the face of the solemn proclamation of both Houses of Con-gress, passed unanimously after the struggle had that it was not a war between nations, but it was a war to enforce the provisions of the Constitution acknowledging all the rights of the States, and d claring that as soon as the struggle terminated terminate how it might, these States were to be re-stored to their relations to the Union. The facts of the case heratofore do not hear out the infer-ence which the gentleman from Pennsylvania endeavors to give, the very sound law to which he has referred, but, on the contrary, places us in a position in which we have said to the world that those principles of law do not apply, and did not apply, to the struggle in which the North was engaged with the South. As to the gentlemen from Macanchyeaths who first spake (Mr. Routwell) we all know that this subject of impeachment has become so thoroughly imbedded in his mind that on no occasion does he fail to present it to the House. We are here called upon to discharge a solemn duty under the Constitution, and declare whether, notwithstanding the reasons which the President has assigned against the presence of the bill, it shall become a law. which the President has assigned against the passage of the bill, it shall become a law. In-stead of discussing that question, the gentleman from Massachnsetts has honored us with the rea-son why the President should be impeached. Some of them, I believe, he attempted to draw rom the language of the message. But how do hat message close? What does the President to that message close? What does the President tell you, after he has deciared that this act is an outrage on the Constitution, and a violation of the great principles of English liberty? What does he tell you? Where does he appeal? He says he appeals to the ballot-box. Is the gentleman from Massachusetts afraid of that? He well may be, as t will soon tell a story that will be utterly at var anghter on the Republican side of the House. laughter on the Republican side of the House.]
Part of the speech of the gentleman would be very
well in a political electioneering room, and part of
it would have been very well in the year of the
French revolution, but it does not fit the temper of
our times. If there be anything of constitutional
liberty left, that a gentleman occupying the position he does, and under such circumstances, promulgate and urge such views—
The fall of the Speaker's hammer here indicated
the close of the five minutes allowed to Mr.
Privn.

Mr. Wilson (of Ohio) said-I did not intend to occupy one moment of the time of the House on this question, until it seemed to be rendered necpassary by the irregular course which has been pursued by two of my colleagues of the Judiciary Committee (Butler and Williams), and some of the words which have fallen from the lips of the entleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens). I will not pretend to be cognizant with all the laws and all the history of England, and it may be that I do not understand the question as fully as my learned colleague (Williams). He has asserted hat he knows it all, and when a man knows that, he knows all that he can know. He has given us his opinion in this case. I do not intend to enter the dis mssion of the case at all. It is not the House of Representatives charged the Judicia-ry Committee with the investigation of this case, I did not understand that a majority of the House ent the case to the Committee for that Committee to act upon it wholly as partisans. I understood that so far as it imposed an obligation upon me, it was to fearlessly and faithfully investigate, that case, not as a Republican, but as a member of the law committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; and, let me say, that I have pushed the investigation in that light, and I affirm here to-day that no amount of political pressure shall turn me aside from the conscientious discuarge of my duty, as I find the case controlled by the laws and the facts. [Applause on the Democratic side of the House.] I have no sympathy with the course or political conduct of the President of the United States; but, sir, he is entitled to have the charges made against to act upon it wholly as partisans. I understood that so far as it imposed an obligation upon me, it he is entitled to have the charges made against him investigated according to law, and to have the case returned to the House, successful. 1 do not know to what immences the gentleman refers, not only controlling, as he says, the action of the members of the House, which will prevent articles of impeachment being pre-sented to the Senate, but controlling also members of the Senate who are to sit as a high court of im-peachment, under the solemnity of their oath.

not look upon questions just as some other men view them; is every man to be hounded down in this country because he will not surrender the right of private judgment. Have we come to hat?

Here the fall of the Speaker's hammer indi-ated the termination of the gentleman's five min-The House then proceeded to vote upon the pasrange of the bill by Yeas and Nays,
The vote resulted in—Yeas, 100; Nays, 22; as

Ollows:
NAYS—Adams, Archer, Barnes, Boyer, Brooks, Eldridge, Geiz, Glossbrenner, Haight, Holman, Kerr, Marshall, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Frayn, Robinson, Ross, Stone, Van Auken, Van Trunn, 2008. Trump 22,
The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill had again passed the House, and, with the objections of the President, would be transmitted to the Senate for its

IN HER LATEST BOOK, "Wood Gathering," now in press of Ticknon & Fields, Gail Hamilton describes how she spent a night in an Albany firstclass hotel, how she was persecuted by the mice, and how her complaint to the hotel clerk was met with the remark: "Oh! we cannot help that! There are mice all over the house!" She then adds: "Moral reflection. If ever the education of a soaring human boy be intrusted to my care, I will endeavor to model his manners on those of a clerk in a hotel. For conscious superiority, tempered with benevolence, and swathed in survity; for perfect self-possession; for high-bred condescension to the ignorance and toleration of the

weakness of others; for absolute equality to cir-

cumstances, and a certain grace, assurance, and

flourish of bearing, give me a clerk in a hotel. We

may see generals, poets, and philosophers, indis-

tinguishable from the common herd; but a true

hotel clerk wears on his beauteous brow, and in

ike consideration.

his noble men, the indubitable sign of greatness. The Lawrence (Kansas) Journal says recent arivals from Fort Gibson report the cholera very ad at that post, especially among the colored roops. Nearly all the whites are leaving, and it has been suggested that the town be burned to stay the ravages of the disease, though how such a course would be of benefit is not stated. Work has been generally suspended at the post.

Yokohama has gas, a newspaper, diurnal sui-cides, and villainous whiskey. Thus doth civiliza-tion interpenetrate Japanese habits.—Brooklyn

Brigham Young has excommunicated a Mormon nerchant for asking about the tithes which the ormer pockets with such complacency.

The feelings of a Mobile "lady of color" were so much injured by expulsion from the street cars that a jury gave her \$5000 damages.

PIONEER SOAP

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL THIS SOAP REQUIRES ONLY TO BE USED TO

prove its superior quality. Use it as you would any common Soap. Try it and you will be convinced that it is superior to any other article in market. For sale by Grocers generally. Manufactured by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front Manufactured by Inlied, for sale by GRUBER & MARTIN, GRUBER & MARTIN,

For sale by

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H. BISCHOFF & CO.,

No. 197 East Bay.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Corner Church and Hayne streets,

DOWIE & MOISE, Druggists,

No. 151 Meeting street,

Opposite Charleston Hotel

wim6m

DR. J. E. DAPRAY, DENTIST, IS NOW PREPARED to complete the insertion of

B. J. E. DAPKAY, DENTIST, IS NOW PREPARED to complete the insertion of whole upper or lower sets of ARTIFICAL TEETH, upon the most approved method, and with the best materials, at \$20 per set. Partial sets in proportion. Durability, natural appearance, perfect fit, and neatness of finish, guaranteed.

All other operations upon the Teeth performed in a skillful and warrantable manner.

Office at his residence NO. 5 LIBERTY STREET, May 20 mwf Charleston S. C. May 20 mwf

THE CAROLINA TIMES, PUBLISHED AT ORANGEBURG C. H. THIS PAPER CIRCULATES THROUGHOUT THE middle portion of the State, and offers the best facilities for advertisers. February 25

On Sunday, July 21, 1867, by the Rev. L. MULLER, Mr. J. D. ENTELMANN to Miss M. W. FINCK, the

DIED, at Summerville, on the morning of the 22d inst., Mrs. REBECCA FICKEN, aged 51 years and 20 days. Her Friends and Acquaintances, and those of her on, John F. Ficken, and of the family, are invited to attend the Funeral Service at St. Matthew's Germ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hasel street, at half-pas Four o'clock. This Afternoon. 1* July 23

SPECIAL NOTICES. AT OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 22, 1867 .- Sealed Proposal will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., Augu-1st, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for SHELI ING, GRADING, AND CURBING ROADS on C tadel Green, Charleston, S. C. Plans and Specifications of the

By order of Major-General R. O. TYLER. T. P. MOELRATH, Depot Quarterma AT DISTRICT COURT, BERKELEY DIS-

ame can be seen at this Office.

TRICT.—Ordered: That Wednesday, 24th, be appointed for the call of the Contingent Docket, and for Sentence of Prisoners convicted at this term. . . HENRY S. TEW, Clerk. NOTICE, -ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO., must make payment to the

indersigned on or before the 31st inst. HUGH E. VINCENT, Receiver.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF of Charleston District, Captain C. B. SIG-HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!-JUST RE-

and for sale by the pound or hundred weight, by

C. F. PANKNIN, Chemist and Apothecary, July 11 No. 123 Meeting street. OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTRAR. CHARLESTON, July 13th, 1867 .- As the Civil Authori ties have instituted active measures to improve and per-

CEIVED, a fine lot of prime fresh WESTERN HOPS,

fect the sanitary condition of the city, the Registra would carnestly invite the prompt and zealous co-oper tion of the citizens in enforcing the same. They are particularly requested to observe and re port all nulsances or any condition of premises prejudicial to the public health.

"Complaint Books" are deposited at the Lower and Upper Wards Guard Houses for this purpose, for the commodation of the public. GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,

City Registrar. BEAUTIFUL HAIR CHEVALIER'S LIFE for the HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength are growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once teeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and deal ers in 'ancy goods. The trade supplied by the whole sale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., June 8

ANT NOTICE .- THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed by the Court of Equity Receiver of the Stock in Trade, and effects of CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO. Ship Chandlers, offers the same for sale at retail. Bids will also be received till the 31st inst., for the PUR-CHASE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK, the unexpired lease of the store No. 48 East Bay, and the good will of the concern. If not sold before the 10th day of August next, the same will be offered at Public Auction on that day. For particulars apply to HUGH E. VINCENT, No. 48 East Bay. July 20

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home; after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place o coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead o tw: nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpas ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. Marcia 30

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of nan, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Address

ARTICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.



ONE PRICE

WE ARE OFFERING OUR STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising LINENS, FLANNELS AND LIGHT WEIGHT WOOLLEN, at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all who are seeking to buy GOOD GOODS in our own workshops, which we warrant in every

LINEN PANTS at......\$1 25, 1 50 and 2 REY FLANNEL SUITS, SACK, PANTS AND VEST..\$7

BLACK ALPACA SACKS...... \$2 50 to 6 LIGHT WEIGHT CASSIMERE SUITS, in fancy mix

FURNISHING GOODS, adapted to the season WHITE SHIRTS, four qualities \$2 50, 3,

tures, and solid colors, and BLACK DRESS SUITS

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER No. 270 KING STREET, CORNER OF HASEL, CHARLESTON S. C.

AN ORDINANCE
TO REGULATE THE STORAGE OF PERROLEUM, ITS PEODUCTS, AND OTHER INFLAMMABLE OILS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council assembled, That from and after the 16th day of June next, it shall not be lawful to keep Petroleum, Kerosene, Rock Oil, Benzine, Benzole, or any other inflammable oil or oils on storage or for sale in any cellar, store or building south of Line street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallons on any one lot or premises, and any such quantity so kept or stored shall be contained in vessels of tin or other metal.

SEC. 2. That Petroleum, its products, or any other inflammable oil or oils, when brought into the city by land or water, may be kept on any lot or in any building in which cotton is not stored, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, upon the expiration of which time it shall be removed and kept in the manner as required by the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons violating any part of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in any Court of con-

this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, for each offence, recoverable in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Published in City Council this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and increase of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and increase of the council the sent of the sent of the council the sent of the se Sixty-seven.
[L.S.]
P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.
June 6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MAN-HATTAN are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's South Wharf. Goods remaining on the Wharf sunset will be stored at owner's risk and expense. Freight on Goods amounting to \$5 or under must be paid on the wharf, except by regular business houses.

STREET BROTHERS & CO... 2 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER FALCON. om Baltimore, are hereby notified that the Steamer is

This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain o the Wharf at Consignees' risk.

July 23 1 MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

ATSTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLES TON DISTRICT ... CLERK'S OFFICE C. G. S. AND C. P. -PUBLIC NOTICE.-I, J. W. BROWNFIELD, Clerk of said Court, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, do hereby give public noice that an ELECTION FOR SHERIFF OF CHARLES. TON DISTRICT will be held on Monday, the 5th of August next, at all the usual places of election through out the said District.

Witness my hand, at Charleston, the 26th June, 1867. J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.

NOTICE T) MARINERS .-- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direc range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ._ THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, rollable, instan aneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all ruggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Bar treet. New York.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

February 7

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS

aboratory, No. 10 Crosby street, New York. 3000 Boxes. Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE "COSTAR'S" SALES DEPOT.

Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., .kc. It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in wery form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" "catabilishment."

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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice. toaches, Ants, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known."
Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out
if their holes to die," &c.
"OONTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, ut up in bottles, and never known to fail.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. "COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns,

Younds, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles in ill forms, Old Sores, Ulcere, and all kinds of cutaneous ffections. No family should be without it. It exceeds n efficacy all other Salves in use. "COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions

Warts, &c.

"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSMS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin a soft and beautiful freshness, and is incomparably beyond anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position regard it as an essential to the tollet. An universedented sale is its best recommendation. One bottle is always followed by more. Try it to know.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS—A universal Dinner Pill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly supersecting all others. "COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Coughs, Colds, Hearseness, Sore Threat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asth-ma, and all forms of Bronchial, and Diseases of the Threat and Lungs. Address

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HENRY R. COSTAR,
No. 482 BROADWAY, N. Y. DOWIE & MOISE, WHOLESALE AGENTS,

No. 151 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Rotel June 17 OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE

E. H. KELLERS & CO. (LATE PHIN & DORN)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS No. 131 MEETING STREET,

Third door above Market

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS TO

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS FINE SOAPS

TOILET POWDERS

cturers. On hand, all the principal PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, ncluding Preparations of AYER, JAYNE, HALL, CHEV. ALIER, DAVIS, WRIGHT, HOLLOWAY, &c. 4lso, a

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PURE AND FRESH DRUGS,

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with accuracy, and the public can

depend on the utmost reliability in the execution of orders. E. H. KELLERS, M.D. H. BAER, M.D.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS PUBLISHED for the information of all persons concerned:

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE SUP-

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE SUP-FLIES FOR THE YLAR 1867, AND FOR OTHER FURPOSES.

I. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council assembled. That all taxes payable under the Ordinance to raise supplies for the year 1867, and for other purposes, be paid on or before the 29th day of June next: and that persons who shall make default of payment of their taxes on that day, shall pay, in addition to the amount of their taxes, one and a half per cent. Per month until the 31st day of July, when, it not paid, an amount of two pericent. Per month upon the amount of taxes shall be paid; and after the Elst day of August three per cent. Per month on the amount of taxes due shall be paid until payment of the whole amount is made.

II. That all persons who neglect or fall to pay their monthly taxes on or before the fifteenth day of each month, shall respectively pay on the amounts thereof, two per cent per month from such fifteenth day, until payment is made.

Ratified in City Council this seventh day of May, in payment is made. Ratified in City Council this seventh day of May, in tatined in City Council mis several day of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred an sixty-seven.

[L. 8.] P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council. 3mo May 11

LAW NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE ASSOCIATED AS PART-NERS, and propose to practice in the STATE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY for the Districts of

Barnwell, Beaufort and Colleton, under the Districts of Style of "DAVANT."

Office, for the present, at GILLISONVILLE, South Carolina.

November 23 fm THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

We respectfully solicit their patronage for our mutual benefit.

November 16

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE AI NOR-WEGIAN BARK KJELLESTAD, Capt. Wenge, needs only 150 b les Cotton to complete her cargo. For engagements apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FINE fine fast sailing British Bark J. CUMMINGS, Capf. Wm. Hookway, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For Freight engagements, apply to ROB'T MURE & CO.,

July 17 6 EXCURSION

AROUND THE HARBOR!

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A NEAR VIEW OF FORT SUMTER, FORT MOUL-TRIE, AND OTHER POINTS OF INTER-EST.



CAPTAIN PECK. WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF ON Tuesday Afternoon, 23d, instant, at 5 o'clock. Returning at 8 o'clock.
A fine Band of Music has been engaged.
Fare—50 cents. Deck—25 cents.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHREL STRAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOODHULL, COMMANDER.

at the office of COURTERIAL
East Bay.

AB For Passage and all matters connected with the
inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. '4 East Bay.

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

Agents.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Mail Steamship Company, THE STEAMSEIP

WILL LEAVE SOUTH ATLANTIC
Whar Thursday, July 25, at - o'clock
Line composed of bisamers 'MG
NEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

FOR SAVANNAH. THE STRAMER CITY POINT

CAPT. S. ADKINS. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIO
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT at
nine o'clock, for that port.
For freight or passage apply on

July 12

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH, GEO.

CITY POINT, (1100 Tons Burthen) CAPTAIN S. ADEINS,

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIL COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Leave Pier No. 48, N. R., New York, every second Saturday, from June 15. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its Bremen. at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35, From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York, Pirst Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43.

Pirst Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43;
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME-First
Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.

SALING DAYS FROM NEW YORK AND BREMEN:
June 15 and 29 July 13 and 27 August 10 and 24
Sept. 7 and 21 Oct. 5 and 19 Nov. 2 and 14
For Freight or Passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, of
February 27 ly No 40 Broadway, N. X.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH

STEAM PACKET LINE, TRI-WEEKLY. WEEKLY.

day, trip from Savannab.

Freight received daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., as

Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gull Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS PUBLISHED for the information of all colocerned:

N ORDINANCE TO RECULATE THE CLEANSING OF PRIVIES
AND VAULTS IN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY.

I. Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, That
rom and after the ratification of this Ordinance, it shall

not be lawful for any person to cleanse or remove the ity, without having previously obtained a license for the ame; all such licenses to expire on the 31st December

II. That the use of Barrels in open Carts and Wagors is prohibited, and parties applying for License will be required to provide closed Carts suitable for the purpose.

III. All persons having such License shall report at one of th Guard Houses, during the day, his or their intention to such work during the ensuing night; in the Lower Wards such report to be made to the Main Guard House, in the Upper Wards to Upper Guard House.

IV. The place or places for the deposit of such offit shall be designated from time to time by the Mayor.

V. Every owner or driver of such Licensed Cart of V. Every owner or driver of such Licensed Cart or any other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or shall neglect or refuse to observe the same, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars, to be en-forced by the Mayor in his Court, or recovered in any other Court of compressed in residence.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. DUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT

Vance.

During the spring and fall seasons extra copies of the ORANGEBURGO News will be circulated for the benefit of our advertising patrons.

Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE, GAILLARD, DESPORTES & WILLIAMS. Editor Orangeburg News, Orangeburg, S

February 25

50 cents. Deck—25 cents. and Upper Deck reserved for White persons. STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF, on Saturday, the 27th inst, at 30 clock P. M. AP All outward Freight engagements must be made at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44

MONEKA, CAPTAIN MARSHMAN,

JOHN & THEO. GETTY, No. 48 East Bay. FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND WAY LANDINGS.

THE STEAMER

MORGAN CAPT. JOS. F. TOBRENT, OF CONTACT WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF ON THURSDAY, July 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For Freight engagements, apply on board or to
BOPER & STONEY.

Vanderhorst, Wharf.
July 22

1100 TONS BURTHEN,

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.

All Freight must be paid here by shippers.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of RAVENEL & CO.

NORTHERN LIGHT.

CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS, Agents, Savannah, Ga. N. B.—THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the

ORDINANCE.

other Court of competent jurisdiction.

Ratified in City Council this seventh day of May, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and a ty-seven. P. C. GAILLARD, [L. S.] W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council 3mo